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Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 32.

BUT amidſt all theſe ſcenes of anarchy, carnage and deſolation, and amidſt ſo many pretenſions to reformation, were there no projects to change the form of government?—Yes, there were; and ſome perſons appeared as zealous to deſtroy the monarchy and nobility at that time, as any of the national aſſembly, any of the men of letters, or public creditors of the preſent day in France. One of theſe has left an eſſay ſo very curious that it is worth preſerving: It contains all that can be ſaid or thought, as far as I know, againſt monarchy and nobility, and ſhows that the doctrines which now prevail in France are no new diſcoveries or inventions: They are nearly two hundred and fifty years old. Neither Turgot, Rochefoucault, or Condorcet, have the merit of theſe inventions. Stephen Boetius, as we learn from his friend Montaigne, died in 1563. His vehement Philippic againſt monarchy and ariſtocracy, muſt have been written therefore more than 230 years ago—it muſt have been written an hundred years before Marchement Nedham's Right Conſtitution of a Commonwealth. Inſtead of taking praiſe to themſelves, the men of letters in France, if their preſent ſyſtems ſucceed and proſper, ought to erect ſtatues and ſtrike medals to Boetius and Nedham, whoſe political diſciples they certainly are.

If by divine power a man ſhould be miraculouſly formed of mature reaſon and full information of every thing, but men, nations and governments: and you ſhould aſk him, what he thought of twenty-five millions of men, compoſing the whole of a great nation, ſurrendering the whole ſovereign legiſlative and executive power over themſelves to one individual, and ordaining that all that power ſhould deſcend to his male poſterity forever; he would probably think it the moſt irrational, and ridiculous idea imaginable. If you were to tell him that almoſt all the nations of the earth had done it, he muſt be aſtoniſhed and very inquiſitive to be informed of the cauſes, phyſical, moral or political, which could have prevailed upon reaſonable creatures to conſent to ſuch an inſtitution. Is there any other anſwer that could be given to him than this? Mankind found by experience, government neceſſary to the preſervation of their lives, liberties and properties, from the injuſtice of one another. That they had tried all poſſible experiments of elections of Governors and Senates: But that they had found ſo much diverſity of opinion and ſentiment among them. So much emulation in every heart, ſo many rivalries among the principal men, ſuch diviſions, confuſions and miſeries, that they had almoſt unanimouſly been convinced that hereditary ſucceſſion was attended with fewer evils than frequent elections. This is the true anſwer, and the only one, as I believe.

It is to be regretted that Boetius, who diſcovered ſo much ingenuity in reaſoning againſt the one, and the few, had not told the many, how they ſhould govern themſelves. He is for pulling down, but ſhows not how to build up. That he who abates a writ ſhould give a better, is as reaſonable a rule in legiſlation as in law. If Boetius, or the National Aſſembly had propoſed a ſovereignty in three branches forming a mutual balance, which would have prevented the one, the few and many from running into the ſins that moſt eaſily beſet them; they would have been juſtly applauded: but to throw the whole power into the hands of a majority of that multitude againſt which Boetius raves with more intemperance, if poſſible, than he does againſt Kings, is an experiment which muſt be fully tried and found beneficial before it can be approved. But as the reader will be more entertained and inſtructed by the diſcourſe of Boetius, than with the diſcourſe on Davila, he ſhall be no longer detained from it.

LONDON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 7.

[Tranſlated from the Leyden Gazette.]

THE oath to be taken by the Eccleſiaſtics, is the cauſe of much diſturbance, and it is, as yet, difficult to determine, what turn this affair may take, or what may be the final conſequences. To form a juſt idea of what may be the effects, one muſt go back to the original cauſe of this procedure. When the clergy were firſt deprived of their property, that is to ſay before their civil government was determined on, ſeveral Biſhops began to thunder forth their Anathemas againſt the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, under cover of certain writings called Mandates, or Paſtoral letters. The refuſal of the National Aſſembly to eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic religion, furniſhed them with an occaſion for writing and circulating their inflammatory productions, the whole view and deſign of which was to alarm weak underſtandings, and by univerſally ſpreading diſcontent throughout the Nation, to oblige the Aſſembly to deſiſt from their determination of granting freedom of conſcience. In the large cities, and even in the Provinces, where the people were not wholly unenlightened, the poiſon of thoſe HOLY MEN could do no harm; but in the cantons where ignorance and ſuperſtition ſtill maintain their influence over the minds of men (places, fortunately, at this day no more than inſignificant ſpots in the vaſt extent of France) there it was that diſquiet took poſſeſſion of every boſom, and the intereſted cauſe of theſe gowned hypocrites was made the cauſe of the God of peace and purity!—If the diſturbances at Nimes and Montauban had not been extinguiſhed at their firſt appearance, again ſhould we have witneſſed thoſe horrid ſcenes which diſgraced France in the ſixteenth century; but thanks be to God, the vigilance and zeal of ſome neighboring towns, more enlightened by the benevolent philoſophy of the preſent age, and principally Bourdeaux, had the ability to prevent thoſe cruel exceſſes. No ſooner where theſe tumults allayed than the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy afforded another pretext for inſurrection. The National Aſſembly having divided the Kingdom into departments, to deſtroy, root and branch, thoſe former diviſions called Provinces, had thought proper alſo to direct a new diviſion of Dioceſes. They had remarked that the Biſhops had always exerciſed over the Clergy of the ſecond order a degree of authority little ſhort of deſpotiſm, and which appertained neither to the ſpirit of religion nor the Conſtitution; In conſequence of which they decreed that the Biſhops ſhould eſtabliſh permanent and regular courts, but ſhould paſs no acts of authority till the ſecond order had been admitted into a ſhare of their deliberations. It was to no purpoſe that the Biſhops ſtrennuouſly oppoſed thoſe innovations (as they termed them) and complained of an invaſion of the ſpiritual juriſdiction and that the Aſſembly encroached upon the authority of the Church. They were deaf to their complaints and remonſtrances; and referred them for an anſwer to the authority of Charlemagne and the ancient diſcipline—Upon this the Epiſcopal Mandates and Paſtoral letters ſuddenly made their appearance again, ſtuffed with complaints more violent, and reflections more bitter than ever; but the diſcontented Clergy perceiving their letters diſregarded and not anſwering the purpoſe intended, fell upon other means of blowing up the flames of diſcord. They flattered themſelves that a Proteſtation, worded equivocally, and with a plain title, and ſigned by ſome of the more ſtrict Clergy would have both a ſurer and readier effect. And hence originated the famous DECLARATION, which at firſt was only ſigned by thoſe refractory Biſhops, who were deputed to the National Aſſembly. This piece propoſed a coalition, and by that means gained ſome attention; but altho' it was publiſhed throughout the Kingdom to a degree of ſatiety, it made few converts, and only received in general terms the approbation of thoſe whoſe opinions were already fixed on the ſide of the Biſhops—So much clamour, ſecret machination, ſelf-intereſted oppoſition, and the apprehenſion of ſtill greater evils, have at length determined the Aſſembly to take effectual meaſures to humble the High Clergy. For this purpoſe they have decreed, that all Eccleſiaſtics and public officers of the Church ſhould be compelled to take an oath "to ſupport not only the general government of the Kingdom, but alſo their own particular conſtitution on penalty of being deprived of their places and livings." This ſeems to be the laſt remedy in a deſperate caſe, the only probable means of accelerating and conſolidating the re-eſtabliſhment of order in the Kingdom.—However (to ſpeak the truth) there is no EXTREME REMEDY without danger; and it is poſſible that ſome recent proceedings in the Aſſembly may be followed by a violent concuſſion. All the Biſhops (excepting only the Biſhop of Autun) have perſiſted in refuſing the oath—The Aſſembly refuſes to give them any longer time: and thus all the High Clergy, and not a few of the ſecond order alſo, are upon the point of ſeeing themſelves deprived of all their places and of all their revenues."

[*From Vol. 3, of "Memoirs of the Manchester Literary Society," juſt publiſhed.*]

I REMEMBER it was ſome years ſince, mentioned in this Society, that a method had been recommended, but where or by whom I do not recollect, of preventing the neceſſity of uſing ſpectacles in advanced age. It conſiſted in the practice of reading a very ſmall print by the light of a ſmall candle. By this means the humours of the eye being protruded, the cryſtaline lens was ſuppoſed to be hindered from loſing its convex form, and aſſuming that flatneſs which it acquires in old perſons.

I lately met with a gentleman, who, contrary to what generally happens to men as they advance in life, was, at the age of fifty, become ſhort-ſighted; whereas, when younger, his eyes had not that fault; and who, inſtead of being obliged to uſe convex glaſſes, had found it neceſſary to employ concave ones, and to procure them ſtill more the older he grew. This change in his ſight, he informed me, he firſt obſerved after having for ſome time accuſtomed himſelf to read a book printed in a ſmall character, and that frequently in the cloſe of the evening, when the light was not favorable for the purpoſe.

As this is an uncommon fact, and may ſerve to confirm the propriety of the doctrine I have alluded to, I thought it might be proper to communicate it to the Society.

The ſermon preached by the Biſhop of Landaff, before the Humane Society, at St. Martin's in the Fields, on Sunday laſt, was one of the fineſt and moſt impreſſive examples of Pulpit Oratory we have ever heard. His Lordſhip's diſcourſe was a moſt happy compoſition of theological learning, philoſophical diſquiſition, Chriſtian inſtruction, and philanthropic exhortation, aided by the powerful influence of the moſt graceful delivery.

The Queen has juſt eſtabliſhed a Botanic Garden, with forcing houſes at Frogmore, where her Majeſty and the Princeſſes frequently pay viſits.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Monday, February 8.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

Sir Henry Clinton preſented a petition from the American Loyaliſts, praying for farther relief.

Mr. Pitt ſaid he had no objection that this petition ſhould be granted; but he was much afraid it would not avail them. The time for receiving ſuch petitions had already been three times enlarged. He did not know after all, but that there might be caſes which would deſerve the attention of the houſe.

Sir Henry Clinton ſaid a few words upon this petition; after which it was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BILL.

The bill for appropriating to the public ſervice 500,000*l.* of the unclaimed dividends was read a firſt time, and was ordered to be printed.

Wedneſday, March 2.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

Mr. Pitt brought in a bill for continuing the laws regulating the trade between his Majeſty's ſubjects of this country, and the inhabitants of the United States of America.

This bill was read a firſt, and was ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Almoſt all the clergy in Brittany, (France,) whoſe influence on the people is very great, are reſolved not to conform to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the civic oath, and the civil conſtitution of the church.

Between the people and the National guards, who vainly attempt to conquer this refractory ſpirit, deſperate battles have already been fought attended with bloodſhed.

In Alſace, the Cardinal de Rohan, the clergy, and vaſt numbers of the people are entirely of the ſame diſpoſition as the Bretons, and reſolved not to ſubmit to the decrees of the National Aſſembly.

From the Leyden Gazette, of February 1.

Mr. LUZAC, the Editor, after giving extracts from the Britiſh papers on the ſubject of the

WAR IN INDIA,

ſuch as have been publiſhed, adds, With theſe accounts, taken from Engliſh papers, it may be

well to compare the following extract of a letter, dated *Pondichery, July* the 27th. The letter was received by *La Nymphe*, a French frigate of war, that left the Isle of France the 24th of last Sept. and arrived at L'Orient the 12th January.

"The army of General Meadows having begun its march the 10th or 12th of this month, as if to proceed to *Coimboutour*, for the purpose of attacking that of *Tippo Sultan*, commanded by the Prince himself, the Madras Gazette of the 9th of July, informed us, that on the 14th, a considerable firing was heard at a few leagues distant *Carour*, and that there was no doubt but that there must have been a brisk engagement between the vanguards of the two armies. It was not before the 27th that we were fully informed of the particulars of this attack. Occular witnesses report them to be as follow: The southern English army having attempted to take a road, which led to a defile, through which they intended to pass in order to cross the mountains, without being obliged to meet Tippo-Sultan at Coimboutour, and to pour in their forces into the extensive plains of Seringapatnam, the capital of Misore—the Nabob met them with his select forces, chose his situation as an experienced general, and deceived the English by opposing them, to appearance, with a battery of 2 or 3 pieces of cannon only: But in one night augmented it to 15, and raised two more of equal force, as wings to support the first; but concealed them behind bushes. He also placed in ambuscade in the plain of Jouary, at the bottom of the defile, a considerable body of cavalry, and of *Caytoquiers*. The British on the 14th July, advanced to force themselves a passage; but were surprised to find the resistance great, and were obliged to fall back. General Meadows then drew up his army in three columns, and again advanced up to the batteries, which he attempted to take by assault. The column which was directed to make up to the first battery, was obliged to pass by the plains of Jouary, to reach it: Two or three thousand hand-grenades here, cause much confusion in the column and the cavalry of Tippo at this instant came out from their ambuscade, fell upon the column, attacked it vigorously, and prevented its rallying. The two other columns were in the same manner driven back. Tippo-Sultan was posted behind these batteries, with 12,000 chosen men, infantry, and cavalry, and his army was drawn up in order of battle, at about a league from the place of action. His son and *Sayb-Saheb's* commanded the centre battery; the other two were commanded by Lally, and another general of reputation. The action, tho brisk, lasted 3 or 4 hours. General Meadows was obliged to fall back three leagues, to encamp in a safe place: He has lost in this attack his bravest troops. Provisions are scarce in his army, and the price of them enormous. The light cavalry of Tippo intercepts every thing that attempts to pass between Trichenapala and Carour. It is added, that Madras, which the news of this action reached on the 22d, is in great consternation; and that the loan of 5 lacs of *pagodas*, which the English company is in great want of, it is possible, may not succeed. This loan was opened at Madras, upon an interest of 10 per cent. the principal to be redeemed in two years: Under the express condition, that if the company is unable to pay at the expiration of that time, measures will be taken, such as will best suit the convenience and advantage of the creditors."

It is well known that the National Assembly had very sanguine expectations of relief to the Finances from the patriotic gift and the voluntary contribution of the fourth of every citizen's income: Indeed, it was publicly asserted that the contribution of Paris alone would amount to 30,000,000 of livres, about 1,250,000l. sterling. How were these expectations answered? It appears by the last account Mr. Neckar presented to the National Assembly, 31st July, 1790, that the receipts of the patriotic gift amounted to no more than 361,000 livres, and of the voluntary contribution 9,721,000 livres: so that the patriotism of all France, urged by all its orators, to subscribe in support of its new born liberty, produced about 420,000l. English money, a sum considerably less than our annual malt tax:

"My tables——meet it is, I set down—
"Patriots wish more to plunder than to pay:
"At least, I'm sure it may be so in France."

Last week, during several days, the thermometer of popular fermentation at Paris, was at the highest. Several causes singularly concurred to produce this effect, viz. the departure of Mesdames—the abolition of the *Droits d'Entree*, the high tax lately imposed on industry—the destruction of the gaming houses, the turning a drift thousands of sharpers, and seizing their gambling tables and cash—the intrigues of various clubs, but particularly that of the Jacobins, whose tyranny is become intolerable.

M. de la Fayette expected every moment an explosion which would have laid the capital in ruins. To his vigilance, coolness, and intrepidity, the inhabitants of Paris are, a second time, indebted for their safety.

The flames of a religious war, once lighted, are not easily stopped in their progress. Only six Bishops have yet taken the civic oath. Those who have not, have been superceded in their functions.

THE FRENCH NAVY,

At present consists of

Ships of the line,	74
Ditto on the stocks,	10
Frigates,	62
Ditto on the stocks,	6
Ships of the line in commission,	21
Frigates ditto,	28
Corvettes,	8
Brigs,	11
Flutes,	5
Total number of seamen,	25,129

CONSISTENCY OF MR. BURKE.

"The greater number of the Deputies sent to the Congress were lawyers—this study renders men acute, inquisitive, dextrous, prompt in attack, ready in defence, full of resources."——See Mr. Burke's speech on *his* conciliatory motion in 1775, page 31.

"Judge of my surprise, when I found that a great proportion of the Assembly was composed of Practitioners in the Law. From the moment I read the list, I saw distinctly, and very nearly as it happened, all that was to follow."——Reflections on the Revolution in France, p. 31.

How happens it, that a profession, which in the year 1775, qualified an American for legislation, should, in the year 1790, disqualify a Frenchman!

The partizans of Leopold have just published an appeal to the Belgic Nation at large, against the unjust proscription which the States of certain Provinces were desirous of pronouncing against the ancient servants of the Prince. In this piece, they invoke the justice of the nation, and demand that the most respectable citizens of each municipality declare their sentiments before the Magistrates, whether the services of these persecuted friends of government were or were not agreeable to them. This public appeal to the people is a pointed instance of how much the tone of the haughty House of Austria is changed with regard to its subjects.

A loom has been invented in Ireland to weave cotton and linen, by which two webs can be woven at the same time by one weaver, with more ease and expedition, and, (as it is reported) with more perfection, than one web can be woven in a common loom. A committee of the Irish House of Commons have made a report highly in its favour.

The corps commanded by General Suwarow, has been in winter quarters since the 12th of that month, and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, under the command of Vice Admiral Uschakow, returned to the port of Sebastople, on the 26th of December.

Yesterday Mr. Attorney General came into Court at the old Bailey, and prayed the judgment of the Court upon a man who was convicted on Saturday last of a misdemeanor in printing and publishing certain obscene and scandalous prints and libels, and he was accordingly sentenced for the same, to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour for three years.

The Pandora sloop, now in search of the pirate Christian, has, probably, by this time, secured this traitor to his King and country: the last accounts of him were, that he had entrenched himself in one of the Friendly islands mounted the Bounty's guns, consisting of eight four pounders, on two redoubts, and having plenty of powder and ball, appeared confident, that no force sent into those seas, would be able to dislodge him.

A correspondent who happened to be in Westminster Hall when the high tide broke in on our astonished Lawyers—describes the court of King's Bench in a characteristic manner·

The Judges looked alarmed when Mr. Bearcroft alledged, that judgment could not take place on lawyers by water, as they were to undergo a fiery ordeal.

Mr. Law said a Collect nearly through; not having wholly forgotten his father's instructions.

Mr. Erskine began a speech from Shakespeare but recollecting the necessity of something religious, he had recourse to the Scottish mode of extemporary prayer. It is wonderful, words should be wanting to a man who has so many of them on all occasions.

Mingay opened his mouth, and out burst an oath, "that the Devil must have his due."

The first boat that appeared for their relief was an old man; and a general cry of 'Charon' frightened the whole court, least they should be ferried over to the other world.

The "Reflections" of BURKE on the French Revolution, have drawn forth a swarm of powerful disputants. The names of Priestly, Towers, Rous, Sheridan, Price, Capel Lofft, Dr. Geddes, Major Scott, *one* German, and *half* the members of the Nationl Assembly, are already mentioned. Mrs. MACAULAY GRAHAM and Mrs. BARBAULD, have also entered the lists against him, and drawn their *grey goose quills* in defence of the violated *rights of men!*

PARIS, February 17.

The two extremities of France, Britanny and Alsace, are in a most convulsed state, and both for the same reason—in the former province, well known for the bravery of its inhabitants and their little knowledge of the French dialect, the people consider religion as injured, as annihilated by the laws enacted on the civil constitution of the clergy; they think that their children will not be baptised, and that the patient, struggling against the assault of death, will be deprived of the spiritual comfort he would at a former period, have solicited and obtained from the Minister of the Altar. "We will, say they, keep our good Bishop among us, and he shall continue in his palace at Vannes; we will have our Rectors and our Chapter, our Clergy shall be honorably used; we will pay them their tythes; we regret the suppression of the monasteries, and we deem worthy of public indignation all such as buy what is misnamed national property." Thus was the matter laid before the Assembly on the 14th, and it gave rise to the following decree: "The King is prayed immediately to send into that province troops, to quell the disturbances that distract it, and commissioners to calm the people's fury;" and the Assembly enacts, "that the Bishops of Morbihaun, of Leon, and of Vannes, do attend the House." It is imagined here, by both parties, that the Bishops will not be allowed to come up to Paris, and that the soldiers will meet with a warm reception from the hot-headed Bretons.

In Alsace, the people consider the religion of their fathers as destroyed, and seem inclined to risk their all to oppose those whom they consider as the tyrants of their conscience. On the 9th the Archives of the Cathedral were taken away, and the solemn installation of the Chapter of Stratsburgh took place the day following, in the presence of the Cardinal de Rohan, at a town called Ossembourg, four leagues from Stratsburg, but in the Imperial territory: His Eminence of Rohan gave a splendid repast on the occasion.

In the sitting of Monday evening, the Assembly annulled one of the most bare-faced contracts that soothing intrigue ever extorted from the weakness of a dissolute Court, and against which the public voice cried out aloud, though the Bastile reared its gloomy head, and the police spies were on the watch to seize every sound—the alienation of the domain of Fenetanges in favor of the celebrated M. and Madame de Polignac, on payment of one million and two hundred thousand livres, which sum was never paid into the public treasury. The domain, with all its appurtenances, reverts to the nation, and will be sold accordingly; and at the same time an indemnification granted to M. de Polignac of 800,000 livres, was decreed void—the proper law officer was enjoined to sue M. de Polignac, and the instrument of the depredation, M. de Calonne for the principal and interest of that sum. During the debate M. C. Lameth imagining himself aimed at by an insinuation of M. de Castine, said, "my name is in the red book, my mother received sixty thousand livres; I think my mother, the wife of a soldier, a soldier's daughter, and the sister of soldiers who merited well of their country, and suffered much during the administration of Abbe Terray, deserved the indemnification; but as the spirit of party upbraids me for it, I here declare myself ready to refund that sum, though as a soldier, my fortune is but small."

MILAN, January 26.

M. d'Artois, after having received a positive answer from the Emperor—That he could not permit him to come to Vienna, but that he might chuse for his residence any other town in his dominions—set out for Venice; in his way thither he was escorted by the imperial guard as far as Bergamo, where the Republic's soldiers took that task upon them, and saw him safe to the capital. There he intends to spend the Carnival, and visit in the Spring the Southern parts of Italy. The Emperor is likewise expected at that time at Florence, and his intention is, after having visited his Italian dominions, to pass through those of the Netherlands before he returns to his Imperial residence."

PITTSBURGH, March 26.

Extract of a letter from Ensign Jacob Melcher, of the 1st United States Regiment, to the Printer, dated Mouth of Wabash.

"I have been informed by a boat going down the river, that a malicious and false report has been spread of my conduct on the morning of the 23d ult. when attacked by a large party of Indians, in the river Wabash, and in company with Mr. Vigo's boat. I will now reverse the matter, and do assure you, that instead of my behaving contrary to what a military man ought to do, that we fought as hard as it was possible for about 12 or 15 minutes. Before I cleared the point of the Island, which was very narrow and shallow, my boat was on shore, and I was obliged to pole her off under a heavy fire, the distance not more than twenty yards. Mr. Vigo's boat was then about 30 yards above me, and as soon as the firing began, they to a man laid down in their boat, and did not fire but two or three shot, on which I ordered two of my men, from those that were fighting, to man the oars, and keep the boat from striking the ground; in this manner I fought and rowed until I got from out the island, when I saw their boat floating down towards the point of the island, and about thirty or forty Indians go on board her, on which I ordered my men to take to their oars, and made the best of my way down the river, and at dusk I arrived at the mouth, having had one man killed and two wounded.

I remained one day oppoſite the Wabaſh, and then proceeded to the firſt ſettlement on the Miſſiſippi, where I got proviſions to carry me to the American ſettlement at Kaſkaſkias. I muſt here tell you, that my ſmall party behaved as well as ever ſoldiers did, and the men in Mr. Vigo's boat behaved as cowardly. This I aſſert, and am able to prove to the ſatisfaction of myſelf, party and the world, and I give it as my firm opinion, that ſome of them muſt have known of the Indians intending to attack me, or they would not have ſuffered themſelves to be taken. The ſavages did not touch one of them, but let them go.

I ſhall thank you to inſert this in your newspaper, and as ſoon as I get to Poſt Vincennes, ſhall demand a court of enquiry, and have the matter fully inveſtigated, and ſhall tranſmit you the opinion of the court, for publication.

HARTFORD, April 18.

A Correſpondent obſerves, by a paragraph from an European paper, that the National Aſſembly of France, in forming a judiciary ſyſtem for that kingdom, contemplate the eſtabliſhment of juries, but are at a loſs to know what the Engliſh mean by calling a trial by jury *a trial by a man's peers*; and it has been much debated whether any property, and how much ſhould be made a requiſite to conſtitute a legal juror. There is no doubt but any man would be puzzled to find how jury trial in England is a trial by *every man's equals*; as civil ſuits of all kinds, whether between two noblemen or two tenants are tried by a *common jury*.

It is ſuſpected that the Engliſh idea of the origin of juries is wrong, and it has remained for one of our own countrymen to detect the miſtake. Mr. WEBSTER, in his Eſſays and Fugitive writings, has made it probable that the word *peer* did not come from a word, denoting *equality*, but had a very different origin. If his derivation is the true one, it throws new light on the inſtitution of juries, as well as on other parts of the Engliſh conſtitution.

BOSTON, April 9.

Mr. DOBSON, at Philadelphia, continues with ſpirit his fine addition of the *Encyclopedia*.

Mr. THOMAS, at Worceſter, has made conſiderable progreſs in the Folio and Quarto Editions of the *Bible*—Judges have pronounced both the letter-preſs and copperplates already finiſhed, to be elegant and correct.

Mr. FRENEAU—the *Pindar* of America—is about eſtabliſhing a newſpaper, in *New-Jerſey*. He has alſo prepared for the preſs, a third volume of his Miſcellanies.

Meſſrs. HODGE, ALLEN, and CAMPBELL, are purſuing with ſpirit, a neat edition of Brown's ſelf-interpreting folio *Family-Bible*, ornamented with copperplates, elegantly engraved by an American artiſt.

SAVANNAH, April 7.

The ſubſcriber, impreſſed with the moſt lively ſenſe of the ſupport he met at the late Election of Federal Repreſentatives, requeſts thoſe Electors who honored him with their ſuffrages on the occaſion to accept this public teſtimony of his gratitude.

He has the aſſurance to hope that he has ſurrendered the truſt repoſed in him to thoſe who gave it inviolate, and he retires from public life with the pleaſing ſatisfaction of having done his duty.

JAMES JACKSON.

Savannah, April 1, 1791.

TO THE *PRINTER*.

TO evidence the poſitive and juſt attention which the beſt military officers in the Britiſh ſervice have ever paid to the Indian Nations, I think the annexed original order of the late General Bouquet, to Enſign Pauley, commanding at Sanduſky, worthy being preſerved in your Gazette, for which purpoſe I tranſmit it to you if you think proper to inſert it. It may ſerve as a contraſt to the injuſtice of other nations.

A. B.

FORT-PITT, 3d April, 1762.

SIR,

MR. Hutchins, who will deliver you this, is going to viſit the weſtern Indians, and you will pleaſe to give him all the aſſiſtance in your power, and if poſſible a batteau or canoe to paſs to Detroit.

Mr. Philip Doyle, has my leave to plant corn at Sanduſky, as near the Fort as poſſible, provided Mr. Hutchins can obtain the conſent of the Indians, for I would have no difficulties about it.

If it can be done, it would be a great ſaving and conveniency for the ſupport of your garriſon. He is to carry you ſome garden-ſeeds, and I would recommend to you to raiſe a good ſtock of greens, particularly turnips, carrots, and cabbage for the winter. I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble ſervant,

H. BOUQUET.

ENSIGN PAULEY.

FROM THE (Maſſ.) *HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.*

MR. PRINTER,

LAST Saturday night I went with ſeveral gentlemen, who viewed and meaſured the rock from which Lt. Joſeph Shaw fell, and was remarkably preſerved from a ſudden death: And as I doubt not but you will give it a place in your paper for your readers—I beg leave to ſend you an account of it for publication.

On the morning of the 19th Feb. laſt, Mr. Shaw had taken a ſtand on the top of a very high mountain, for the purpoſe of way-laying a fox which he expected, as the hounds were then in the woods, and at no great diſtance. He had not waited long before the fox came in view on a cragg of the rock ſome diſtance below him; he fired, and the fox dropped from the rock on which he ſtood, and fell directly out of ſight down the mountain. The ſnow was exceedingly hard and ſmooth, occaſioned by a conſiderable rain which had fallen a few days before, and afterwards froze very hard. A conſiderable quantity of water had made its way from under the ſnow, a few feet from the verge of the precipice, and there frozen to a ſmooth, ſolid ice, which added to the hideouſneſs of the place; a light ſnow which was then falling, made it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between the encruſted ſnow and the ice: Thus circumſtanced Mr. Shaw ventured to the extremity of the ledge to ſee what had become of his fox; when he had got within a few feet of the ſummit of the rock, he ſtepped upon the ice, and his feet ſlipping up, he fell inſtantaneouſly down the precipice.

A line drawn from the place where he ſlipped off the rock, to where he firſt ſtruck, which was on another rock, meaſures fifty-two feet and an half; he then fell fifty-ſeven feet and an half further before he ſtruck again, and from thence he ſlid twenty-five feet and ſeven inches to the verge of another ledge, or benching of the mountain, where he providentially ſtopped, by catching hold of a ſmall pine buſh not larger than a man's finger. When he ſtopped, he lay with his head ſo far over the rock that he could look down the ledge, whereif he had fallen again, he muſt have deſcended ſeventy or eighty feet further, and probably have been daſhed in pieces. As ſoon as he was able he called for help, and two young men who were hunting, and were at the foot of the mountain, tho they exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their power for his aſſiſtance, could not by any means get within ſeveral hundred feet of him. After ſome time had elapſed, his brother, Mr. James Shaw, hearing him calling for help, tho at a diſtance of near a mile, came to his aſſiſtance; after two hours incredible toil, he at length got within five and twenty or thirty feet of him, and found it impoſſible to proceed any nigher.

Mr. Shaw, finding no way to be aſſiſted, found it neceſſary to extricate himſelf from his deplorable ſituation; he therefore, not without great danger, found means to get into his hand a dry ſmall ſtick, the end of which he ſharpened with his knife, and then by cutting holes into the ſnow and ice, drew himſelf on his belly to his brother.

One thing I had like to have forgotten to mention; when Mr. Shaw had lain in the ſituation I have deſcribed, near half an hour, and was endeavoring to ſhift himſelf into an eaſier poſture, he found his fox dead, and lying under him, which he threw down to the men who were waiting for them at the foot of the ledge. Tho the two brothers were now together, they found it very difficult to get off the mountain, which however they effected in about four hours; and notwithſtanding Mr. Shaw had fallen ſo far, and was very much bruiſed, yet he walked home to his own houſe, nnd is now nearly recovered.

The above circumſtances are well authenticated.

MONSON, March 28, 1791.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO *BIRTHA*.

SOFT o'er my ſoul the voice of muſic breathes,
Waking the ſympathies which thrill delight.
The Mental Spirit hails ſeraphic light;
Heavenly Viſions fill the ſight.
Glory hangs immortal wreaths;
Joy the Harp divine unſheaths;
Echo anſwering as it rings,
Female Virtue ſtrikes the ſtrings.

Nearly allied the trembling *Paſſions* live:
And all the *Emotions* of the human mind,
In myſtic bands united, fondly give
Mingling reſponſes, tremulouſly join'd.
Now tranquil *Pleaſure* ſoftly moves along.
Touching the cord to which mild *Melancholy*'s voice,
In anſwers low, awakes the ſigh-exciting ſong,
Making ſweet *Pity*'s tear-ſuffuſed eyes rejoice,
As now, in awful tho't ſublime,
She ſees the immortal *Spirit* triumph over *Time*.

O THOU whoſe ſoul, reſponſive, wakes the lyre!
Throw off, of gorgeous praiſe, the rich attire,
And, with united labours, let us toil,
To raiſe the mind to energy of tho't;
To bid Morality attractive ſmile;
And deep impreſs what Heaven itſelf hath taught.

O let us ſtrive, with union'd hearts ſincere;
To form the patriot ſoul to deed ſevere;
To draw the ſympathetic tear;
To bid of love the generous tranſports glow;
The ennobling warmth of friendſhip flow;
And kind compaſſion's hand
In extacy expand,
To ſoothe Misfortune's woe.

O let us wake the *Imaginative Powers*
Whoſe ſmiles give pleaſure to the paſſing hours;
Whoſe kind progreſſion weans the heart
From earth, and all its low concerns,
And bids it, anxious, wiſh that better part,
That home, for which the immortal Spirit yearns;
Which draws it, ſweetly, from this ſad abode,
To Heaven, to Happineſ, to GOD.

This be our praiſe—That Virtue, Truth, inſpire;
And Human Bliſs, breathes o'er the echoing lyre.

E L L A.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SONNET,

Written after hearing a SONG ſung by ſeveral SISTERS.

HARK!—hear'ſt thou not the ſweetly ſwelling ſtrain
Of warbled muſic float along the air?
Soft are the ſounds,—the Siſter band how fair!
How high flies rapture when it ſprings from *P*y*n**.

So round the lyre the heavenly Muſes ſtand,
And charm the changing ſoul with varied joy;
So Ella's lays the feeling heart command,
And faintly hide Apollo in the boy.

Hail charming group! for you ſhall Fancy riſe,
To you young Love his earlieſt homage pay;
And while our ſouls on ſoftened ſlav'ry ſtray,
Your *Minds* preſerve the conqueſts of your *Eyes*;
Till ripe you fall, as Heaven and Fame approve,
From Beauty's branch, into the lap of Love.

HENRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPROMPTU.

WHAT, ſhe a pretty girl—you ſay?
She is the meereſt hag—
Remove that darkling veil away,
Nor buy a pig in bag.

Philadelphia, April 27.

European accounts, received in various directions, concur in a general approbation of the meaſures adopted by the government of the United States, for the eſtabliſhment of peace and promoting proſperity at *home*, as well as to ſupport their character and reſpectability *abroad*, more particularly in regard to its public credit and finances—and no law that has been enacted, is more likely to conciliate the reſpect of Foreigners than that for the eſtabliſhment of the bank of the United States. The eſſentials of this Law are contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, which appeared early in the ſeſſion; it ſoon found its way acroſs the atlantic—and ſtrange as *ſome folks* may think the circumſtance to be, the article which excludes foreigners from voting in the direction of the bank, is one of thoſe which receives the fulleſt approbation among the moſt intelligent characters, the other ſide of the water.

A letter from London, to the Editor of the General Advertiſer in this city, ſays—The National Aſſembly have equipped two veſſels to go in queſt of M. de la Peyrouſe.

When I left Madrid a trial for a libel was proſecuting againſt 4 Italians and 3 Spaniards, all men of family—they were accuſed of writing againſt the Queen, and the miniſter of finance—Not Florida Blanca, he is miniſter of State—and a man who deſerves to be, and is beloved.

It was talked of at Madrid, that Mr. Cabarrus would be ſet at liberty—This worthy gentleman was accuſed of cauſing to be bought at Paris, to the amount of eight millions in the French funds, and the King had been made to believe there would be a loſs of twenty-five per cent. But ſince a private bancker of Madrid has contracted for the purchaſe of thoſe funds the diſagreeable impreſſion on the character of Mr. Cabarrus, is done away.

In Italy every thing is quiet—in Spain it is a crime to ſpeak of the French revolution—Italy is ſtill too fond of the fine arts, to allow them time to turn their attention to politics. For my part, I wiſh that every nation may enjoy that liberty, the ſweets of which you Americans have ſo well deſerved and which you now enjoy in full perfection.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, S. C. April 7.

"We are making great preparations for the reception of the the Preſident of the United States.—There is to be a ball on the night of his arrival —What think you of 100l. for the rent of a houſe ſix or eight days? Sixty pounds was the loweſt it could be obtained for—however, I tell them it is wrong to engage one—as the Preſident will not deviate from his rule, which is, not to take private lodgings."

No. 6052 has drawn 10000 dollars in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery—bought by a country Farmer.

The mail from the Southward, due yeſterday, by ſome accident has miſcarried.

Two years have elapſed ſince the firſt number of this Gazette was publiſhed: In retracing the period, what a ſeries of events croud on the mind! pleaſing, important, and intereſting to mankind in general, and peculiarly ſo to the citizens of theſe free States. The transforming influence of that Conſtitution, which, without fraud, force or ſurpriſe, a wiſe and magnanimous people have adopted, is moſt ſtrikingly exemplified, in that peace, ſecurity, and reſpectablity, which this Union now enjoys:—Long may they continue; and under their benign aſpects, may the foundations of civil liberty be laid ſo broad and deep, as to reſiſt the changes of human weakneſs, and the ravages of time. It has been the ſupreme ambition of the Editor to diſſeminate ſentiments favorable to the production of theſe events; if he has, in any degree, contributed to their exiſtence, his labors will be rewarded, at leaſt with pleaſing reflections.

The preſent poſture of affairs in this Union, is as novel as it is pleaſing: Envy, faction, and party, are deſtitute of a ſubject—and except the pride of prophecy ſhould be piqued at finding its anticipations totally illuſory, our country muſt progreſs in freedom and happineſs.

The United States may therefore be felicitated on its ſituation and proſpects; a glorious ſpirit of emulation pervades the ſeveral governments, and to excel in arts, manufactures, agriculture, and commercial enterpriſe, appears to be the general object.

A ſeries of ſpeculations in the newspepers, on the moſt uſeful ſubjects, are continually pouring a rich vein of information and inſtruction through the country.

A ſpirit of Intolerance is almoſt univerſally reprobated—and Religion, Morals, Politics, Law and Government, have fair play.

May no root of bitterneſs ſpring up to trouble us: May proſperity not enervate us, nor pride, corruption, and falſe glory, blaſt the faireſt proſpect that Heaven hath ever delineated to the view of the ſons of men.

To Correſpondents,

"HINTS TO REVIEWERS" in our next.

"ARCAS" is not original—and would not do, if it was.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/.	pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/2.		46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/11	9/.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/		80	
Indents	9/.		45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/4	15/.		do.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Arrivals ſince our laſt.

Ship Swanwick, Camel, Liſbon, 45 days.
Brig Betſy, Night, Edenton, 7.
Do. Polly, Egger, Cape Francois, 30.
Sloop Sophia, Stites, Port-au-Prince, 35.
Do. Wilmington, Juſtice, Cape-Francois, 35.
Do. Chray, Williams, Virginia.
Do. Phœnix, Burrows, Turk's-Iſland, 20.
Ship St. Peter, Lacoſta, Liſbon, 55.
Schooner Betſy, Millers, Madeira.
Brig Newton, Hawkins, St. Croix.
Sloop Liberty, Montayne, St. Kitts.
Do. Oliver Mary, Maſon, Savannah.
Do. Bermuda, Burrows, Bermuda.
Schooner Sally, Taylors, Aux Cayes.
Do. Nelly, Byrne, North-Carolina.
Do. Holker, Deal, Savannah.
Brig Eliza, McKoy, Lucia, 17.
Sloop Friendſhip, Hill, Grenada.
Do. Polly, Heath, Virginia.
Do. Orange, Rhodes, Cape-Francois.
Brig Lady, Vaniſe, Do.
Snow Harmony, Pall, Oporto, } down the river.
Capt. Truxton, from Calcutta, }

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts Bought and Sold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON*,

PHILADELPHIA.

EXPENCE AND PROFIT OF RAISING SILK-WORMS.

ONE hundred trees of two or three year's growth, will feed an amazing number of silk-worms, rate them at £.0 7 6

The land they are put in a mere trifle: They can be planted in hedge rows, and improve the ground in which they grow. Any vegetable or graſs will thrive well under them: indeed by keeping the ground looſe about their roots they will thrive the beſt. Say that the room they take up is worth another dollar. 0 7 6

The worms thrive beſt in mere ſheds almoſt. A tight room is not the thing. A hut, any kind of rough and ſlight ſhelter is beſt. An unfiniſhed garret; the corner of a barn encloſed for the purpoſe, will ſerve: But ſuppoſe it were neceſſary to run up a ſmall building for the purpoſe, you may raiſe many thouſands in one that every farmer may build for himſelf and it wont coſt him more than 3 0 0

3 15 0

Ten dollars is then the capital required to ſet up this buſineſs.

Now let us ſee what it will take to carry it on.

Suppoſe our farmer has a wife and two children. Well, about the 10th of June he thinks of hatching his eggs (they will coſt him nothing) and by the middle of Auguſt the work is done.—In that time his wife children and himſelf, not employed all the day long about the ſilk-worms, may raiſe at leaſt 160,000 of them.

Then the only thing is to reel off this ſilk. To be ſure it will require time, patience and induſtry to reel off 1,900,000 yards of ſilk which theſe 160,000 worms have made; but no money is required to do it. The wife and children do it at their leiſure, and when it is done they have 54lb. of raw ſilk to diſpoſe of at 3 dollars per lb. this is £.50 12 6

All by the labour of his own and family's hands, and that only during part of the year.

His trees remain, his ſhed ſtands, and his land is ſtill his, and not impoveriſhed.

And why wont our farmers plant theſe mulberry trees and buſy themſelves in the culture of this ſilk? It is for want of thought; but their eyes will be ſoon opened to their intereſt. £.50. for a ſmall family to make in one year from a capital of £.3 15, only with induſtry and attention, is certainly worth thinking about:—Where is the farmer that can do better with his land, time, or money? *General Advertiſer.*

A writer in the Columbian Centinel, ſpeaking of Mr. HAZARD's intended publication of American STATE PAPERS, *ſays,*

HAVING obſerved in the Gazette of the United States, an advertiſement, inviting ſubſcriptions for a collection of AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, I am not only well pleaſed myſelf, but am happy in believing that every friend to Science and to America, who is acquainted with the deſign, enjoys equal pleaſure. The undertaking indeed is laborious, but the advantage to the public will be immenſe. The voluminous collections of PURCHAS and RUSHWORTH, in the laſt century, have done eminent ſervice to the cauſe of Science, and formed materials of which every ſucceeding Hiſtorian has taken advantage. The work of Mr. HAZARD, has been long in contemplation, and purſued with a patient attention and perſeverance which does him much honor. He has already been ſo happy as to receive the countenance and encouragement of the beſt judges and moſt diſtinguiſhed characters on this continent—and it is hoped that gentlemen of erudition, will do all that lies in their power to forward the publication of ſo intereſting a work.

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterſtorf*, from London, *Mancheſter* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Briſtol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.——☞ On hand for ſale, a few hogſheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 epim

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, } per. 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap, } per. 100 rations.
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 17,

Third Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ A few New-York LOTTERY TICKETS come to hand, for ſale.

To be diſpoſed of,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Meſſrs* RICE and Co. *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being neceſſarily abſent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authoriſe me to diſcharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of ſaid City, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that they are to meet and exerciſe under their reſpective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

Firſt Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,

Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to ſubſcribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

IV. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 8o 3m

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,

☞ THE principles on which this publication is founded, have been appreciated by the public, in that general circulation which the Gazette has obtained: To hold up the people's own government, in a favorable point of light—and to impreſs juſt ideas of its adminiſtration, by exhibiting FACTS, compriſe the outlines of the plan of this paper—and ſo long as the principles of the Conſtitution are held ſacred, and the rights and liberties of the people are preſerved inviolate, by "*the powers that be*," it is the office of patriotiſm, by every exertion, to endear the GENERAL GOVERNMENT to the people. Through the aſſiſtance of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed literary characters, whoſe labors would give celebrity to works of a ſuperior denomination, this Gazette has been continued two years, and the preſent number (208) forms the END of the SECOND VOLUME.